

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

TRADE IS MORE BRISK

REPORTED SO BY DUN AND BRADSTREET.

Fewer Failures than During November, 1890—Holiday Trade and Colder Weather Puts Animation in Business—Young Girl Becomes a Swindler.

A Brighter Outlook.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade shows defrauded liabilities of \$11,610,195 in November, against \$12,700,856 last year. Because of three large failures for \$3,250,000, not due to present conditions, the aggregate in November was only \$1,100,000 less than last year, and, except for these, would have been smaller than in August, September or October. Failures for the week have been 306 in the United States, against 379 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 55 last year.

Bradstreet's says: "General trade throughout the country has presented rather more animation, owing to colder weather and the approaching holidays. While clothing, dry goods, hats, shoes and notions, hardware and fancy groceries, have been in a little better demand from both jobbers and at retail in the region tributary to Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Kansas City.

The tendency of business "has been to slacken." This is noticeable in iron and steel and in further depression in cotton goods, print cloths having made a new low record in price.

The total exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week aggregate 6,030,900 bushels, 1,300,000 bushels larger than last week.

Corn exports show a heavy gain over last week, aggregating 4,585,500 bushels, against 2,860,000 bushels last week.

Exports of other cereals, such as oats, rye, barley and buckwheat, have also been very large, and the total value of our cereal exports during the week just closed promises to be fully \$9,000,000."

CHILD TURNS SWINDLER.

Twelve-Year-Old New York Girl Gets \$3,700 from Her Father.

A remarkable case of swindling by a child of abnormal development is found in the case of Gertrude Tureek, 12 years old, of New York. She has in six months obtained \$1,700 from her father on the statement that the money was wanted by President McKinley and other distinguished men. One day Gertrude told him that a company had been formed, composed of the President, McKinley, Superintendent of Schools, Jasper and other distinguished men, and had selected herself and a few other pupils from the public schools for special instruction. One day she said the President had asked her to get \$100 to help the company along, and her father gave it to her as quickly as he could get a check cashed. So it has gone on until he has given the girl \$1,700 and has but little left. He is now trying to learn what she did with the money, and is one moment overcome with grief by the deceitfulness of his idolized little daughter and the next overwhelmed with admiration for the magnitude and cleverness of her.

Missing Merchant Returns.

Sidney A. Osborne, an Elyria, Ohio, merchant, who disappeared Oct. 30, in Cleveland, has returned. Osborne says he was struck on the head with a sharp instrument, and afterward with a sandbag. He became unconscious and when he recovered he found himself in a second-story room, with an aged negro woman. All his money was gone except a \$5 bill. He was in a distant city. He says that he was drugged the greater part of the time. When he was released he at once wrote to his wife, and, obtaining money through brothers of a secret organization, he made his way home.

Bavaria Has a Small Crisis.

During an alteration in the chamber at Munich between Herr Helm, Centrist, and Herr Casselmann, Liberal, the president of the House was twice compelled to call the latter to order. Herr Casselmann appealed to the House, which decided that the president's action was not warranted, the Centrists voting in the minority. The president then tendered his resignation, which created a sensation.

Sad Suicide at Kansas City.

In their meager rooms in Charlotte street, Kansas City, Mo., at midnight, Mrs. William Howell, aged 37 years, shot herself. She had been an invalid for years and believed she was a hindrance to her husband, E. P. Howell. After she died Howell was with trouble restrained from killing himself. They were both students of the Kansas City Homeopathic College.

Tennessee Medical College Burned.

The Tennessee Medical College at Knoxville was destroyed by fire. The college was one of the best in the South and is well attended. The building cost \$25,000 and was comparatively new. The owners say the contents were worth \$12,000. Insurance carried was only \$10,000.

Coast Folks All Favor Hawaii.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, just arrived in Washington, says the people of the Pacific coast generally favor the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

Gotham Tollers in Need.

Great suffering exists among the immensely employed garment workers in New York. It is expected 10,000 will be out of work by Jan. 1.

Life Sentence for Novak.

The motion for trial in the case of Frank A. Novak, convicted at Vinton, Iowa, of murder in the second degree, was overruled and the court passed sentence that he be confined to hard labor in the penitentiary at Anamosa for the period of his natural life.

Thorn Sentenced to Death.

Martin Thorn, of Torcheswyck, convicted of the murder of William Guidensuppe, was sentenced at New York to be electrocuted in the week beginning Jan. 10, 1898.

Child Actress Asks Protection.

At Lincoln, Neb., Katie Kengry, aged 15, who is known on the vaudeville stage as one of the Hetzel children, asked the police department to aid her in leaving her manager, Prof. J. Hetzel. Her home is in Flagstaff, Ariz., and her mother sent for her to come home.

Guilty of Embezzlement.

At Lincoln, Neb., Eugene Moore, ex-Auditor of State, charged with the embezzlement of \$23,000, was declared guilty as charged. Sentence was deferred. Moore said his attorney admitted the charge, but contended that it was not embezzlement.

SETTLE FAMILY TROUBLES.

This, It Appears, Is a Side Duty of the Indian Agents.

From Washington comes the news that some interesting reports have been made by Indian agents in their annual review of developments in their fields. At the Potawatome and Great Neches reservations in Kansas there are about 16,000 acres of surplus lands in the Prairie Band that are likely to be a subject of contention in the future, and there seems to be a growing sentiment in the tribe favoring their sale. At the Omaha and Winnebago agency, in Nebraska, the assumption and distribution of the marriage relation at will, without form or law, is common, and it is predicted will necessarily cause endless trouble. Major A. E. Woodsorff of the Cheyenne and Arapahos, in Oklahoma, reports: "The mother-in-law is much in evidence among these people. She makes herself a 'holy terror' unless the family affairs are conducted according to her ideas. Much of the agent's time is occupied in the settlement of family quarrels." Many of the Indian agents recommend discontinuance of the issuance of rations and clothing and urge the substitution of a policy of making cash payments to the Indians for a time. At the Green Bay agency, in Wisconsin, the tribe is reported as retrograding, owing to factional troubles.

THAT BURIED \$30,000,000.

Believed to Be Safely on Board a British Cruiser.

At San Francisco it is believed that the \$30,000,000 treasure of Cocos Island is safe on board the British cruiser Amphon. This is indicated by the news brought from Guatemala by the United States gunboat Alert. While she was in port the Amphon arrived from Cocos and immediately sailed for Cocos Island. Some of the men, however, gave more information of the trip of the British flagship Imperieuse to the island, and this shows that the search was far more successful than was supposed. It seems that when Admiral Palliser went to the Island with the flagship in October he landed a party of men, and, guided by a man named Hartford, they commenced digging in a certain spot. At a depth of about 30 feet, they uncovered a large square slab of granite that had once been a sort of an inscription. A tackle was run over the block of granite removed, disclosing the entrance to a sort of tunnel. Being unable to proceed with the facilities at hand, the Imperieuse sailed for home, and the Amphon was at once dispatched to the island.

SQUAW KILLS HERSELF.

Mother of Victim of Lynchers Fails to Survive.

A report has reached Bismarck, N. D., from the Standing Rock reservation that the mother of Philip Ireland, one of the young Indians recently lynched at Williston, has committed suicide because of the disgraceful death of her son. There is a belief among the Indians that any person who may be hanged will never reach the happy hunting grounds—the heaven of the Indian. This is the reason that the Indians at Standing Rock wanted the Indians shot and not hanged.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Hayton Government has used the United States to its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Hayton Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy in Hayti in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it, for the present at least, the eyes of the world.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Hayton Government has used the United States to its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Hayton Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy in Hayti in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it, for the present at least, the eyes of the world.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Hayton Government has used the United States to its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Hayton Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy in Hayti in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it, for the present at least, the eyes of the world.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Hayton Government has used the United States to its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Hayton Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy in Hayti in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it, for the present at least, the eyes of the world.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Hayton Government has used the United States to its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Hayton Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy in Hayti in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it, for the present at least, the eyes of the world.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Hayton Government has used the United States to its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Hayton Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy in Hayti in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it, for the present at least, the eyes of the world.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Hayton Government has used the United States to its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Hayton Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy in Hayti in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it, for the present at least, the eyes of the world.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Hayton Government has used the United States to its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Hayton Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy in Hayti in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it, for the present at least, the eyes of the world.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Hayton Government has used the United States to its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Hayton Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy in Hayti in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it, for the present at least, the eyes of the world.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Hayton Government has used the United States to its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Hayton Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy in Hayti in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it, for the present at least, the eyes of the world.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Hayton Government has used the United States to its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Hayton Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy in Hayti in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it, for the present at least, the eyes of the world.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Hayton Government has used the United States to its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Hayton Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy in Hayti in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it, for the present at least, the eyes of the world.</

THE PADRONE SYSTEM

FLOURISHES IN CHICAGO'S ITALIAN SECTION.

Miserable Children Held in Bitter Bondage and Mutilated Sons to Create the Sympathy of the Public—Fidelity, Cruelty and Greed.

White Slaves!

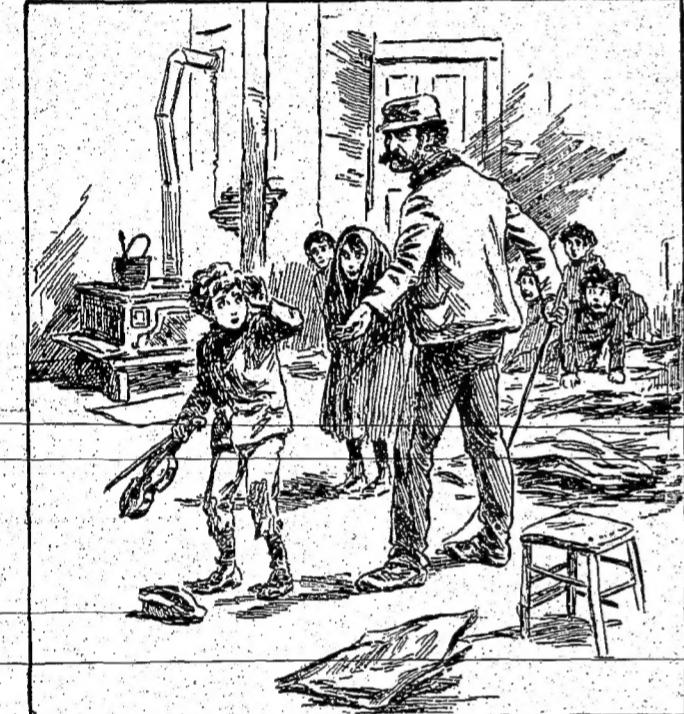
The horrible padrone system flourishes in the Italian section of Chicago and innocent childhood is held in a hellish darkness far worse than the slavery that existed in the South before the war. Recently a newspaper man, with several police officers, made a tour of the Italian quarters and the result is a story of bitter bondage, of fleshly cruelty and of most rapacious greed.

The first stop, says the reporter, was made at a tumble-down two-story



THE STILETTO FOR THE INFORMER.

house on Ewing street, near Desplaines. No lights could be seen from the outside, but the noisy gabble of voices told of a lively commotion among the inmates. Here, on the upper floor, in one squallid room, lives a man with fifteen children ranging in age from 5 to 16 years. None of these



THE PADRONE EVIL IN CHICAGO.

(Helpless children held in bondage, forced to beg and steal and punished by their Italian masters if they do not bring in the money required of them.)

belong to him by parental ties; they have been bought or leased from inhuman mothers and fathers, or stolen outright. As the party groped its way up the dark stairs there was the sound of a hard slap, and a man's voice uttered some harsh reproof in Italian. A faint gleam of light came from under the door of the room, but the door itself was barred—they always are in that part of the town, where unexpected visits by the police are not welcome. Officer Birmingham laid his hand on the knob lightly and the lamp was at once extinguished. It took long rappings and repeated assurances in monosyllabic Italian to convince the man that no harm was intended, or, in other words, that he was not to be arrested, and finally he consented to open the door part way while inquiry was made after a supposititious neighbor. The timely striking of a match revealed a room bare of furniture with the exception of a rickety cook stove, a rough pine table, a couple of chairs, and some pallets of straw on the floor. On these latter children were sleeping just as they had come in from the street. Walls, ceiling and floor were filthy with dirt, and the stench was stifling.

It is only at night that the Italian quarter can be seen at its worst. There

the same dirt and bad smells in the daytime, but the men and children are then mostly absent—the former at work and the latter on the down-town streets begging, stealing, and in other ways trying to scrape together the amount of money which the padrone has named as the stint. In most cases this is 50 cents for each child. Those who bring this sum back with them at night get some kind of food and shelter and escape punishment; those who fail are starved and beaten.

In this manner the party tramped about the padrone quarter for nearly three hours, looking into all sorts of miserable holes, few of them fit to shelter a self-respecting dog, and yet all inhabited by human beings. Cellars and garrets alike were crowded with men, women and children of varying ages, from the wee mite of a boy just large enough to scrape a few notes out of a wheezy violin, to girls just merging into womanhood. In every place some one man was in supreme control, and none disputed his authority as "boss." If there was any talking done with the officers it was the "boss" who acted as spokesman, and the others maintained an inquisitive silence, averse to what was going on, but never speaking a word.

A Ready Reply.
"I see you have had your last winter's skin in made over."

"Yes. It cost me more than a new one, you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fortune no longer knocks at a man's door. You must have an electric button if you want to be in the push.

The stronger the butter is in the tub the weaker it is in the market.

CONTRAST IS MARKED

HOW THE DINGLEY AND WILSON LAWS COMPARE

First Four Months of Each—Dingley Measure Meets Expectations of Its Most Sanguine Friends—Now Recovering from Early Heavy Imports.

Getting on Its Feet.

Special Washington correspondents will find that tariff law, which is upon the statute books in the extra session called last spring, has done about all that could have been expected of it during the four months of its operation. It was not thought by its framers that its first four months would be much of an indication of its capacity as a revenue raiser, as conditions were so broken up by the heavy importations just previous to its enactment. Of course, importations almost ceased immediately after its passage, but it is "getting on its feet," as it were, sooner than expected by most people.

During the five months which preceded the enactment of the new law, the importations were about \$100,000,000 in excess of the normal importations for that period, and the revenue for the first time in the history of the Wilson law was sufficient to meet the running expenses of the Government, averaging during these five months \$30,000,000 per month, against an average of \$25,300,000 per month during the other thirty months of the history of that act. It was not surprising, then, that the men who framed the Dingley law left Washington, after placing it upon the statute books, in the expectation that its earnings in the first few months of its existence would be extremely light.

In the four months in which the law will then have been in operation, its earnings will surpass by several millions the earnings of the Wilson law in the corresponding four months of its history, and have at the same time shown a recuperative power which indicates clearly that when the normal conditions return it will be ample as a revenue producer. Starting its work with a month in which its importations were barely half what they had averaged during the closing months of the Wilson law, its earnings for that month, August, were \$19,023,614, increasing nearly three million dollars in the month which followed and again in the third month, making nearly as large an increase, while the earnings of the present month will reach a round \$25,000,000. And this has occurred with no revenue of consequence from sugar, wool or many other revenue-producing articles with which the warehouses of the country had been filled to overflowing just prior to the enactment of the law. Treasury officials express the belief that the revenue from sugar alone, after the stock now in the country is exhausted, will reach \$5,000,000 per month, while that from other sources must increase sufficiently to add from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 per month.

It is apparent from the work which the new law has performed under the adverse conditions which have surrounded it that members of Congress, when they come together a week hence, may feel well satisfied with the work which they performed in the special session in placing this act upon the statute books, and may confidently expect that it will, within a very short time, prove ample in its revenue-producing power. It is expected that the importations of sugar will be resumed early in the coming year, probably in September, 1897, there was an increase of between one and two million dollars over September of the preceding year.

Democrats Keep Mum.

The Democratic orators who were expecting to make mince meat of the feature of the Dingley law relating to the exportation of American manufactures have lapsed into singular silence. Nor are they making comparisons of the exportations under the new law and those of a year ago under the Wilson law. For their exclusive information attention is directed to the fact that these exportations aggregated during the second month of the Dingley law \$103,300,000, as against \$83,756,000 in the corresponding month of last year.

He Makes a Good Thing.

The American people must be proud of the record the defeated candidate of the Populist party of last year is achieving in making of himself a drawing card for county fairs through the country. Mr. Bryan "lectured" at the Wichita, Kan., County fair, under an agreement to receive one-half of the gate receipts. This was paid him, amounting to \$2,400, but it was then discovered that he had been swindled by the management, which had made extra charge for grandstand tickets and for selling beer, the proceeds of which were not divided with Mr. Bryan.

They Feed on Calamity.

Nothing seems to please the politicians of the Bryan stripe so much as calamity or whatever name. Ex-Candidate Bryan, in his speech at Newark, Ohio, the other day, triumphantly pointed out the fact that wheat, which passed the dollar line in August and September, dropped ten cents a bushel after doing so and suggested that the Republican party had not been able to keep wheat at a dollar a bushel. Curiously wheat had again passed the dollar line, two or three days prior to this statement of Mr. Bryan, who apparently thought that his hearers were not posted on wheat prices.

A Reciprocity Commissioner.

President McKinley's action in the appointment of a reciprocity commissioner to relieve the State Department officials of duties of that nature is generally commented. A few Democratic editors and orators as usual attempt to belittle the matter and deny it amounts to reciprocity as unproductive of good to American farmers and manufacturers, but such action hurts no one so much as themselves, especially in view of the excellent record made by the Republicans in this line under Mr. Harrison and its complete failure in the succeeding Cleveland administration.

Protection and Cotton Mills.

The railroad employees of the country are not restricting their labors and rates of last year in favor of McKinley, sound money and protection.

The gross earnings of the year just ended for the railroads of the country are \$75,000,000 greater than in the year preceding, and the number of people employed has largely increased with a higher rate of wages in many cases. Railroad shops have scattered all over the country to fill all overtimes, giving employment to thousands of old hands who had been thrown out of employment upon it.

It was a mournful sight of procession, this return of the child chatters, and even the stolid policemen, inured to countless repetitions of the scene, could not forbear from commenting upon it.

In this manner the party tramped about the padrone quarter for nearly three hours, looking into all sorts of miserable holes, few of them fit to shelter a self-respecting dog, and yet all inhabited by human beings. Cellars and garrets alike were crowded with men, women and children of varying ages, from the wee mite of a boy just large enough to scrape a few notes out of a wheezy violin, to girls just merging into womanhood. In every place some one man was in supreme control, and none disputed his authority as "boss." If there was any talking done with the officers it was the "boss" who acted as spokesman, and the others maintained an inquisitive silence, averse to what was going on, but never speaking a word.

A Ready Reply.

"I see you have had your last winter's skin in made over."

"Yes. It cost me more than a new one, you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fortune no longer knocks at a man's door. You must have an electric button if you want to be in the push.

The stronger the butter is in the tub the weaker it is in the market.

employment by the previous depression, and the difference generally between conditions in railroad circles now and a year ago shows a remarkable change.

A Comparison of Deficits.

It is poor taste and bad politics for the Democrats and the Democratic newspaperers to point at the deficit of something over three million dollars for the second month of the Dingley law, when the second month of the Wilson law, as everybody knows, was up a deficit of thirteen and half million, or about four times as much, notwithstanding the fact that the conditions at the time of the enactment of that law, if anything, were more favorable to it, while the reverse is the case with the Dingley law. According to the treasury officials, the Dingley law will make expenses before very long.

The Struggle of Competition.

Carolina wants more mills. The surplus money of the State is put into cotton mills, and each mill directly or indirectly leads to another mill; and the State entertains the hope that every county will attain to the economic eminence of Spartanburg County.—Birmingham (Ala.) Herald.

Transportation Affects Silver's Price.

The matter of transportation has cut an important figure in determining the supply, and consequently the value, of the stock of silver in the world. Prior to the building of the Pacific railroads the silver producing sections of the United States were devoid of transportation facilities, and simultaneously with the creation of these transportation facilities, the production of silver began to increase enormously, and the price began to fall.

The fact that every pound of silver represents several hundreds of pounds of ore shows the close relation of transportation to silver.

Practical Working of Silver.

Countries which are operating upon a silver basis have been bordering on panics during the last year. Silver has decreased twenty per cent, or one-fifth, of its value, during that time. Thus, if a man loaned \$500 he would receive but \$400 in payment; he would receive five hundred silver dollars in payment for the five hundred silver dollars which he loaned, but they would be worth only the market value of the world but four-fifths of the value loaned. This is a condition which would exactly suit the people who were last year clamoring for an opportunity to pay their debts in depreciated money.

They Are Deserving the Ship.

It is an actual fact, rather than a campaign story, that the advocates of the silver theory are gradually and gradually breaking away from their former convictions in regard to the white metal, and are looking about for other "issues." Many men who supported free silver in last year's campaign, seeing the way the drift is going, are dropping the silver theory and coming out squarely in favor of absolute fiatism. It is, however, but a step from free silver and the issuance of money worth forty cents on the hundred to unlimited paper money with nothing behind it to assure its redemption.

Why Does He Want a Toga.

Mr. John R. McLean of Washington, D. C., owns the bulk of the stock in the Washington Gaslight Company, capitalized at \$5,000,000, also shares in the Capital Tractor Company, a street railway monopoly, capitalized at \$12,000,000. The prices of gas in Washington and the fares which railroads may charge the citizens of Washington, and other such details, are regulated by Congress, which acts in the capacity of a "board of aldermen" for the District of Columbia. Nobody has any idea, therefore, why John R. McLean wants to get into the United States Senate at such an express.

A Change in Sentiment.

Congressman Hopkins of Illinois, in a recent talk about Cuba, expressed the opinion that "unless we are absolutely compelled to interfere from motives of humanity, it will be better for us to maintain an absolute neutrality." The fact that Mr. Hopkins' expressions on this subject are being generally commended by the newspapers not only of his own State, but elsewhere, shows a marked change in public sentiment, which would be no small conservative view of the duty of the United States in the Cuban matter as thus expressed.

Continued Exportations.

The exportation of manufactures goes steadily on under the Dingley law, despite the assertion of the Democrats that a return of the protective system would reduce our markets for American manufacturers abroad.

The value of the exports of the United States during the first four months of the present year, amounts to \$212,478,811, against \$184,507,004 in the corresponding months of last year, while in the month of September, 1897, there was an increase of between one and two million dollars over September of the preceding year.

Democrats Keep Mum.

The Democratic orators who were expecting to make mince meat of the feature of the Dingley law relating to the exportation of American manufactures have lapsed into singular silence. Nor are they making comparisons of the exportations under the new law and those of a year ago under the Wilson law.

It is apparent from the work which the new law has performed under the adverse conditions which have surrounded it that members of Congress, when they come together a week hence, may feel well satisfied with the work which they performed in the special session in placing this act upon the statute books, and may confidently expect that it will, within a very short time, prove ample in its revenue-producing power.

It is expected that the importations of sugar will be resumed early in the coming year, probably in September, 1897, there was an increase of between one and two million dollars over September of the preceding year.

Found Another Cause.

The silver trust is preparing to attack the railroads. It has just occurred to the members of the trust that the cause in the fall in the price of silver is due largely to the fact of cheapness in transportation of silver ore. A ton of ore contains five or six dollars worth of silver, and it is apparent that transportation costs an important figure in the price of the white metal. It is therefore evident that the rapid opening up of railroad lines has much to do with the fall of the "money of the Constitution."

Found Another Cause.

The silver trust is preparing to attack the railroads. It has just occurred to the members of the trust that the cause in the fall in the price of silver is due largely to the fact of cheapness in transportation of silver ore. A ton of ore contains five or six dollars worth of silver, and it is apparent that transportation costs an important figure in the price of the white metal. It is therefore evident that the rapid opening up of railroad lines has much to do with the fall of the "money of the Constitution."

WHEELS OF FORTUNE.

The campaign of 1896 was remarkable

for the interest shown and the active work done by the business men of the country. The blow aimed at business by the free silverites was recognized as a heavy and dangerous one, and the best elements of the business world lined up in opposition. It is now observed that in States where the money question is an issue the business men are again coming to the front and reviving and keeping up their organizations of last year.

Earnings and Prices.

It must be a disappointment to those low-tariff advocates who were expecting to disturb the political atmosphere with groans about increased prices to find that the net average increase in prices of articles affected by protection is under the Dingley law less than one per cent, while the increased earnings of those engaged in the manufacturing industries and in agriculture, which depend largely upon industrial activity, have been far greater than that.

Increase in the Gold Reserve.

The official figures show that the gold reserve increased nearly \$4,000,000 in the first half of October, reaching a total of more than \$150,000,000. The reserve is now getting so unwieldy as to cause the treasury officials considerable annoyance. This is a novel sensation for the treasury employees whose experience in that department dates from the incoming of Cleveland.

Every Furnace at Work.

The reports from Pittsburgh announce that every blast furnace in Allegheny County is at work for the first time in three years, and that more furnaces are now in operation in that section than ever before. Yet Mr. Bryan, whose Ohio trip carried him into the iron section of the Ohio valley, insisted that he saw no indication of increased activity.

A Reciprocity Commissioner.

President McKinley's action in the appointment of a reciprocity commissioner to relieve the State Department officials of duties of that nature is generally commented.

A few Democratic editors and orators as usual attempt to belittle the matter and deny it amounts to reciprocity as unproductive of good to American farmers and manufacturers, but such action hurts no one so much as themselves, especially in view of the excellent record made by the Republicans in this line under Mr. Harrison and its complete failure in the succeeding Cleveland administration.

Protection and Cotton Mills.

The railroad employees of the country are not restricting their labors and rates of last year in favor of McKinley, sound money and protection.

The gross earnings of the year just ended for the railroads of the country are \$75,000,000 greater than in the year preceding, and the number of people employed has largely increased with a higher rate of wages in many cases. Railroad shops have scattered all over the country to fill all overtimes, giving employment to thousands of old hands who had been thrown out of employment upon it.

It was a mournful sight of procession, this return of the child chatters, and even the stolid policemen, inured to countless repetitions of the scene, could not forbear from commenting upon it.

In this manner the party tramped about the padrone quarter for nearly three hours, looking into all sorts of miserable holes, few of them fit to shelter a self-respecting dog, and yet all inhabited by human beings. Cellars and garrets alike were crowded with men, women and children of varying ages, from the wee mite of a boy just large enough to scrape a few notes out of a wheezy violin, to girls just merging into

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The attention of our readers is especially directed to the message of President McKinley, on the inside columns of this issue of the "Avalanche".

Must have had a high old time down in Pittsburg on Thanksgiving day. The Times of the next morning said, everybody felt "like a Democrat the day after election."

Foreign immigration, after a long period of decline, begins to show an increase. The heaviest immigration to the United States on record was that of the years following the resumption of specie payment.

Some of the papers argue that the Populist party is dead, because it counts for little in the election returns of the year. The Populists rejoice that they have converted the Democratic party, and that answers their purpose.

Spanish prisons in Cuba have given up every American citizen within their walls since the incoming of the McKinley administration. And yet there are people who have the assurance to complain of the attitude of the administration in regard to Cuba.

The foreign countries go right on buying from us, notwithstanding the great reduction in our purchases from them under the Dingley tariff law. Our sales to them have increased 25 per cent under the new law, compared with the corresponding month of last year.

In his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Lord Salisbury spoke hopefully in regard to a future era of peace throughout the world. In connection with this sentiment it is well to remember that Great Britain has 551 war-ships launched or building, and a naval force of 93,750 men—Globe-Democrat.

The farmers in Isabell county who raised sugar beets this year, will, instead of shipping them raw and paying high freight charges, because of the bulk of the crop, have their beets run through the cider mill at Shepherd, and ship the syrup thus extracted at a much smaller cost. About three hundred tons of the beets were raised in the immediate vicinity of Shepherd.

The fifteen Republican majority in the Ohio Legislature on joint ballot, which the revised count reveals, shows that the Buckeye state did well in the recent canvass. It was in the contest for the Legislature that McLean put in his most skillful work. Every Republican was confident that his party would have a long lead on Governor, but no Republican supposed that the majority in the Legislature would be as great as it is known to be.

The most expensive book ever published in the world is the official history of the war of the rebellion, now being issued by the United States government at a cost up to date of \$3,000,000. Of this amount nearly one half has been paid for printing and binding, and the remainder to be accounted for in salaries, rent, stationery and miscellaneous expenses, including the purchase of records from private individuals. In all probability it will take three years to complete the work, and an appropriation of \$300,000 has been asked, making a total cost of nearly \$3,000,000. The work will consist of 112 volumes.

One of the great states of the West, essentially Republican, yet much disturbed of late years by false political teachers and visionary experiments has returned to the party of stability, enlightened progress and proved capacity. Kansas is once more where it belongs, and will receive a hearty welcome in the Republican column. The margin by which Kansas left it, was a narrow one. It should not be forgotten that in 1865 McKinley received 150,441 votes in Kansas. It was a splendid army to stand firm in a period of hard times against the deceitful lure of a debased currency. Though defeated last year by a plurality of 13,166, the Kansas Republicans this fall carried the state by a plurality of over 9000. Thirty-three counties have changed from a fusion to a republican majority, and the republican gains are general, footings up over 22,000. Kansas will be found hereafter in the van of the Republican ranks, where it marched for so many years to its own advantage and that of the best national politics—Globe Dem.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d, 1897.

"After a careful and conscientious study of the situation from an impartial and disinterested standpoint, and in the light of the observations which I have made upon my tour, it is my candid judgment that the change we have experienced from universal depression and dissatisfaction to general prosperity and contentment in the short period of eight months under the administration of McKinley, is phenomenal, incomparable, and without precedent in our history." That is the testimony of Assistant Secretary of War McKelejohn, who has just returned from a six weeks tour of the military posts of the Government from the Atlantic to the Pacific, during which he came in contact with all sorts and conditions of men, and had a good opportunity to observe the general condition of affairs. The fact that Mr. McKelejohn traveled through the same states and territories in December 1894, when the country just began to realize the terrible effect of Clevelandism and free trade, enabled him to form more vivid impressions of the contrast between then and now. Of the trip, from which he has just returned, he says: "I made a point of conversing with men in all walks of life, and sought to get the views of those who were engaged in a variety of occupations. It was the universal testimony, and my personal observations confirm it, that an era of prosperity has dawned for the United States such as has not blessed our people since the good times we enjoyed under the McKinley tariff."

Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, settled all rumors connecting his name with the successionship to Attorney General McKenna, when that gentleman succeeds Justice Field upon the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court, by stating that he had for personal reasons declined the portfolio of Attorney General, which President McKinley offered him. So far as anything to the contrary is known in Washington, Judge Day finds his present position congenial, and has no intention whatever of leaving it.

With few exceptions Republican Senators and Representatives are of the opinion that President McKinley's handling of the Cuban matters have been such as to justify Congress in leaving it entirely in his hands. Many who were in favor of the House adopting the joint resolution, adopted by the Senate at the extra session, desiring in favor of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans, now express their willingness to leave the whole business to be dealt with by the President. Representative Cannon, the veteran chairman of the appropriation committee, said大局ly of the situation:

"I don't know what in the world we shall do for speeches, now that they have turned all the Americans free."

Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriation Committee, speaking of the general policy of that committee in preparing appropriation bills at this session said: "I believe in a liberal but not an extravagant policy in making appropriations, and until our revenues increase shall oppose entering upon new enterprises requiring the expenditure of government funds." As an expert upon financial matters, there is no man in Congress whose opinion carries more weight than that of Mr. Cannon. He says that by the close of the present fiscal year the Dingley tariff bill will produce sufficient revenue to meet the legitimate expenditures of the government. As to the probable length of the session he said: "We should be away from here as early as the first day of June." He doubts whether any important legislation will be accomplished, owing to the condition of the Senate.

Representative Stone, of Pa., will endeavor to secure action on the immigration question at this session of Congress. Speaking of the necessity for such action, he said: "Pennsylvania is to day suffering from the hordes of alien laborers who have poured into our mining and oil regions, and have nearly driven native Americans out, because the latter cannot compete with the pauperized foreign element. It is a shame and a disgrace, an outrage that Congress should not allow to continue. These fellows from abroad have a standard of living but little, if any, superior to the Chinese, and their presence is awakening, the same discontent and indignation that the presence of the Asiatics awoke on the Pacific coast. If they are not speedily forbidden landing on our soil, there will be no chance for our people, engaged in the employments named, to make a bare subsistence. I hope to see an act passed that will exclude them, at least for a period of ten years."

President McKinley, Speaker Reed and all of the other republican leaders in Congress are determined that nothing shall be done at this session of Congress, that is in their power to prevent, that will be likely to disturb the business of the country.

A Lansing dispatch says Assistant Adjutant Gen. C. V. R. Pound of the Mich. G. A. R. reports to Labor Commiss. Cox that there are 37,500 war veterans in Michigan, of whom about 16,000 belong to the G. A. R., and 34,000 draw pensions, amounting to \$5,238,000 annually.

Bob Ingersoll is sound on some things, if his theology is at fault. He was asked what he thought about the future of silver, and replied:

"It will go into spoons, forks, yachting cups, teapots, urns, statuary and small change. I do not believe it will ever be standard again. That question has been settled—that straw has been threshed—that egg has been broken. Silver is dead, and it is 16 to one that it will stay dead. I know that millions yet believe in silver, but the number will dwindle and will keep dwindling. I was always in favor of silver, but I wanted a gold dollar worth of silver in a silver dollar."

What would you do, if war should be declared to-morrow with a European power? How would it change your home life, the lives of your brother and other relatives? How would it affect your business connections and business? What changes would it make in financial, city, state and national affairs? It is these interesting problems which a writer in the December Cosmopolitan has undertaken to sketch under the heading of "A Brief History of Our Late War with Spain," at the same time vividly describing the exciting scenes which would attend the opening of hostilities. This same number of the Cosmopolitan has an article on "The Well Dressed Woman," by Elsie De Wolfe; a contrast of the characters of Henry George and Charles A. Dana, by John Brisben Walker; in another place "The Loves of Goethe," while Wells' story, "The War of the Worlds," which has been so widely read, reaches its conclusion in an unexpected way.

The pre-eminent topic of the day at this season of the year, is Christmas. Christmas festivities, Christmas legends, customs and symbols. The leading article of the December number of Demorest's tells the story

of "Christmas Chimes all over the World." The story is told from the standpoint of human interest, and is illustrated with eleven fine pictures of the homes of the most famous bells. Besides the serial "Bobbie McDuff," by Clinton Ross, there are in this number two delightful Christmas stories redolent of the spirit of the season. The material of the body of the magazine is of varied and widespread interest. Artists will be charmed with the beautifully illustrated account of Miller's "Barbizon." Admirers of dramatic art will read with interest a history

of the success of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern; the home-maker will find a field for profitable study in an article giving reliable information on the making of "Oriental Cozy Corners," illustrated in a most picturesque fashion. The enthusiastic wheel woman will do well to store her mind with the practical information given in Our Girls Department on "Bicycle Etiquette," "Care of the Wheel," etc.; while the student and booklover will find interesting brief reviews of the newest books in "Letters and Art." The Fashion Department in the December Demorest's is the most complete published in any family magazine. Forty-two patterns are given of the latest winter styles.

Liquor Taxes.

The following is a full and complete report of taxes collected or received by me, at my office, upon the business of selling or keeping for sale, or manufacturing distilled or brewed or malt liquors during the year ending Dec. 6th, 1897.

Jos. C. Burton, Grayling,

mixed liquors at retail, May

1st, \$500.00

Eugene McKay, Grayling,

mixed liquors at retail, May

1st, 500.00

Nels P. Olson, Grayling,

mixed liquors at retail, May

1st, 500.00

Nels Soderburg, Grayling,

mixed liquors at retail, May

1st, 500.00

John Olson, Grayling,

mixed liquors at retail, May 1st,

500.00

William Fisher, Grayling,

mixed liquors at retail, May

1st, 500.00

John Rasmussen, Grayling,

mixed liquors at retail, May

1st, 500.00

Christ Hanson, Grayling,

mixed liquors at retail, May

1st, 500.00

Bernard Callahan, Frederic,

mixed liquors at retail, May

1st, 500.00

Nettie Tolman, Frederic,

mixed liquors at retail, Oct.

2nd, 201.62

Dated Dec. 6th, 1897.

JOHN RASMUSSEN,

County Treas.

It is a Great Success!

We have done more business within the last fifteen days than any of our competitors have done in a month. Everybody took advantage of our GREAT SALE.

Whatever we advertise, we do. We will extend this sale for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS, with a bigger reduction in prices.

Our competitors claim that we keep nothing but cheap goods, but at the same time they are trying to get the same goods from the same House, and we can prove it.

So don't hesitate, but call on us, as your dollars will go further in our place. Thanking you for your patronage, and soliciting a further share we remain,

Yours truly,

JOSEPH'S CHEAP CASH STORE,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Special invitation is extended to all to call and examine our Tinware and Granite Ware.

Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs.

Remember the Place. Opposite Bates & Co's Store.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

OF TINWARE.

HIRE ARE A FEW PRICES.

Heavy Solid Cop. Boiler \$1.25	2 quart Tin Pail, 4c
Tin Boiler, Cop. Bot., 50 x 30c	3 qt. " " 7c
10 quart Tin Pail, 9c	1 qt. " Measure, 3c
10 qt. Galvanized Pail, 11c	Milk Strainer, 6c
12 qt. " 15c	Tea and Coffee Pots, 5c
No. 9 Tin teakettle, cop bot 28c	Wash Dish, 3c
1 qt. Tin Pail, 31c	Granite Dish Pan, 31c

Every piece of Granite and Tin Ware is warranted.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, Doors, Sash, Glass, Putty, Oils, &c., at lowest possible prices.

Yours for Low Prices,

ALBERT KRAUS, - Grayling, Michigan.

BUY

YOUR

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

AND

HAY,

OATS

& FEED,

AT

OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson & Company, Grayling, Michigan.

STORY PAPERS

Always in Stock:

NEW YORK WEEKLY, FAMILY STORY PAPERS, ARMY AND NAVY,

FIRESIDE COMPANION, GOLDEN DAYS, GOLDEN HOURS,

NEW MAGAZINES:

ST. NICHOLAS - For November, FRANK LESLIE MONTHLY, for Novbr.

LADIE'S HOME JOURNAL, STRAND - For sale by

J. W. SORENSEN, Grayling, Michigan.

TERIBLE EXPLOSION IN PRICES!

Don't miss this Great Fall Sale!

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Claggett's new advertisement in this issue.

Fay or stop, will be our motto for 1898.

Jacob Leightner has received an increase in pension.

Dining Chairs, open cane seats, from \$6.00 up, at Braden & Forbes'.

E. Waldron, of South Branch township, was in town, Monday.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

S. B. Smith, of Blaine township, was in town, Monday.

A good large Couch, for \$8.50, at Braden and Forbes'.

C. F. Kelley, postmaster at Frederic, was in town, last Thursday.

Order the Delineator of S. H. & Co.

Miss Agnes Bates spent Thanksgiving Day at Gaylord.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

H. L. Cope will give an entertainment at West Branch, Dec. 15th.

Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.

Mrs. E. O. Hebert came to the city with her father, for a week's visit.

Fifteen bars of Lion Soap for 25 cents, at Claggett's.

Supervisor Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town, Tuesday.

Claggett's Golden Sunrise Tea can't be beat. Only 25 cents. Try it.

Judge Coventry brought in a sleighload of poultry from the farm, last Friday.

Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192, E. O. T. M., Saturday evening, the 11th.

Nice Assortment of Mouldings, at Braden & Forbes'.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 11th, at the usual hour.

Pure Maple Syrup for your Pancakes, at Claggett's.

Frank Owens, of Maple Forest township, was in town, last Thursday, for a load of supplies.

For Picture Framing go to Braden & Forbes'.

Mrs. H. Funk, and son, of South Branch township, were in town, last Thursday.

Santa Claus will make his headquarters at Fournier's Drug Store.

I. M. Sibley, of Center Plains, was in town, last Wednesday, and made us a pleasant call.

Dolls and Toys of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

It is said that a white deer was shot in Montmorency county just before the close of the hunting season.

No. 1 Sewing Machine, warranted, for \$25.00, at Braden & Forbes.

Israel Ware is the latest to take up a homestead and become a resident of this country.—Ros. News.

Hand Sleds, at your own prices, at the Furniture Store.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 11th, at the usual hour.

S. S. Claggett offers \$5,000 reward for any impurities found in his Buckwheat Flour. Try it.

Marius Hanson has been appointed deputy town treasurer, and will receive taxes, at the Exchange Bank building, until further notice.

Handsome, large Antique Cupboard, for \$12.00, at Braden & Forbes'.

Alpena lumber mills cut 15,000,000 feet more this season than in 1896. The season's cut was over 120,000,000 feet.

Ja-VO Blend is the name of Claggett's 25 cent Coffee. Best on earth for the money.

Miss Maud Tuttle entertained her friend, Miss Eva Woodburn, of Grayling, the first of the week.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

Alcona county gets a thousand dollars more from the state this year through the primary school fund, than it is asked to pay in taxation.

Upholstered Rockers, spring seat, from \$3.50 up, at the Furniture Store.

The editor of the Times-Herald, at West Branch, has brought suit against J. E. Duderay, proprietor of a paper at Rose City, for breach of contract. He may get a judgment, but that will be all.

A Masquerade Ball will be given in the Town Hall, at Frederic, on the evening of the 24th.

Call at Bates & Co's. for School Supplies and Tablets. A gift with every Tablet.

A large line of Fancy Rockers for your Christmas presents, at Braden & Forbes'.

P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, husked over 900 bushels of corn on his farm this fall.

Ladies, call at S. H. & Co's. store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.

Supervisor Greene, of Alpena co., grew an onion which weighs one pound and five ounces, and measures 16 inches around the center.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

S. B. Smith, of Blaine township, was in town, Monday.

A good large Couch, for \$8.50, at Braden and Forbes'.

C. F. Kelley, postmaster at Frederic, was in town, last Thursday.

Order the Delineator of S. H. & Co.

Miss Agnes Bates spent Thanksgiving Day at Gaylord.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

H. L. Cope will give an entertainment at West Branch, Dec. 15th.

Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.

Mrs. E. O. Hebert came to the city with her father, for a week's visit.

Fifteen bars of Lion Soap for 25 cents, at Claggett's.

Supervisor Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town, Tuesday.

Claggett's Golden Sunrise Tea can't be beat. Only 25 cents. Try it.

Judge Coventry brought in a sleighload of poultry from the farm, last Friday.

Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192, E. O. T. M., Saturday evening, the 11th.

Nice Assortment of Mouldings, at Braden & Forbes'.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 11th, at the usual hour.

Pure Maple Syrup for your Pancakes, at Claggett's.

Frank Owens, of Maple Forest township, was in town, last Thursday, for a load of supplies.

For Picture Framing go to Braden & Forbes'.

Mrs. H. Funk, and son, of South Branch township, were in town, last Thursday.

Santa Claus will make his headquarters at Fournier's Drug Store.

I. M. Sibley, of Center Plains, was in town, last Wednesday, and made us a pleasant call.

Dolls and Toys of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

It is said that a white deer was shot in Montmorency county just before the close of the hunting season.

No. 1 Sewing Machine, warranted, for \$25.00, at Braden & Forbes.

Israel Ware is the latest to take up a homestead and become a resident of this country.—Ros. News.

Hand Sleds, at your own prices, at the Furniture Store.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 11th, at the usual hour.

S. S. Claggett offers \$5,000 reward for any impurities found in his Buckwheat Flour. Try it.

Marius Hanson has been appointed deputy town treasurer, and will receive taxes, at the Exchange Bank building, until further notice.

Handsome, large Antique Cupboard, for \$12.00, at Braden & Forbes'.

Alpena lumber mills cut 15,000,000 feet more this season than in 1896. The season's cut was over 120,000,000 feet.

Ja-VO Blend is the name of Claggett's 25 cent Coffee. Best on earth for the money.

Miss Maud Tuttle entertained her friend, Miss Eva Woodburn, of Grayling, the first of the week.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

Alcona county gets a thousand dollars more from the state this year through the primary school fund, than it is asked to pay in taxation.

Upholstered Rockers, spring seat, from \$3.50 up, at the Furniture Store.

The editor of the Times-Herald, at West Branch, has brought suit against J. E. Duderay, proprietor of a paper at Rose City, for breach of contract. He may get a judgment, but that will be all.

A pure, raw Cream of Tartar Powder, free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure, raw Cream of Tartar Powder, free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Oswald Voight, of Rogers City is entitled to the hunter's prize medal this year, as he succeeded in shooting two deer with one shot from his rifle, last week.

Albert Kraus has no cheap store Tin Ware, but sells good Tin Ware cheap. Call and be convinced.

Rev. W. H. James, now of Bowling Green, Ohio, received a bad fall in his barn, a few days since, that will give him a few days rest from his labor. No bones were fractured, but he was badly shaken up.

Prof. Mansir, the optician, is an old resident of Grayling, and well known to our people. He will be at A. Peterson's, Monday, Dec. 13th for one week. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Rev. James Larson, of Edmore, a colporteur employed by the Baptist Publication Society in distributing Bibles, Tracts, &c., filled the pulpit at the M. E. church, last Sunday evening, very acceptably.

The Gramophone concert at the Presbyterian church, Saturday evening, did not materialize. There was so slim an attendance, it was thought best to adjourn. It is said to be a superior instrument.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gillmore, of Fife Lake, were present at the wedding and birthday anniversary party given her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dell Smith, Monday evening.

If you want a good well made Bed-room Suit for \$15.00, call at Braden & Forbes'.

Supervisor Batterson, of Frederic township, was in town, Tuesday. He reports the death of Mrs. Wm. Goss, of Frederic, after a long illness.

The election of officers for the coming year of the W. R. C. will be held on Saturday afternoon, December 11th. All members in arrears for dues are debarred from voting, if not paid before the election. Mrs. C. W. Wight, Secretary.

Miss L. E. Williams gave an Oogram Party, Tuesday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Arnold, of Mackinaw Island. There were over twenty guests, who were delighted with the new game, music, etc. Light refreshments were served in the evening.

Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander won the prize.

The France-Rella Comedy Company, who played here to full houses for a week, a short time since, will stop here for two nights on their return to the southern part of the state. They have enlarged their troupe by adding two more to the company.

On the evening of the 13th they will give "The Ticket of Leave" drama, and on the 14th "The Firemen's Ward" comedy. Both good. Be sure and attend.

Just bedtime Monday evening the town turned out at the alarm of fire, which was discovered in John Olson's saloon. It was caused by a lamp explosion, which scattered the flames to all sides of the room. Mr. Olson gave the alarm, and pluckily fought the flames with his garden hose, keeping them under control in that room, though he was severely burned about the face, but the fire went through to the attic, where it had gained great headway when the department arrived, but with their usual good judgment they soon extinguished it. Loss \$100.00. No insurance.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Onebogyan's street railway has gone into hibernation. As usual, the cars will be lifted from the wheels and placed on sleighs—a winter railway that is unique in Michigan.

If you want the AVALANCHE for 1898, pay your past due—subscription during December.

If you want a good Carpet Sweeper, you can get it at the Furniture Store of Braden & Forbes'.

Prof. Mansir, the optician, will be at A. Peterson's Jewelry Store, Monday, Dec. 13th, and remain there all week. All calls will receive prompt attention.

Claggett's new line of Canned Goods consists of Evergreen, Ruby, Lily of the Valley Sugar Corn, Ruby Succotash, Eureka and Favorite Peas, Tip Top, Roast Beef and Ruby Tomatoes. Try 'em.

Officers of Masonic Lodge.

The following officers were elected by Grayling Lodge No. 356, F. & A. M., at the regular communication held last Thursday evening:

W. M. — Fred Nardin. S. W. — F. L. Michelson. J. W. — Marco Taylor.

Treasurer, — R. D. Connine.

Secretary, — Adelbert Taylor.

Sen. Deacon, — C. P. Mickelson.

Jun. Deacon, — S. S. Phelps.

Sen. Steward, — R. P. Forbes.

Jun. Steward, — J. K. Merz.

Tyler, — J. F. Hum.

Chaplain, — H. L. Cope.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Last Monday was the 52nd anniversary of the birth of Adelbert Smith, of the Manistee Switch, and also the 27th of his marriage, and in honor of the two events about seventy of their friends drove out to their home to help celebrate, and it was a celebration that will be remembered through the century. Such a night of fun and frolic is seldom experienced, and such a table spread, was enough to tickle the palate of a gourmand, meats, poultry and fruits of all varieties. No wonder the half starved visitors from the village were made sick! Mrs. Smith was presented with a set of silver knives and forks, by the W. R. C., through their secretary, Mrs. C. W. Wight, and "Doll" with a G. A. R. pin, by Commander W. S. Chalker, in a felicitous speech. S. S. Claggett sent up a box of fine cigars to aid Smith in his digestion. The sleigh-ride was not the least enjoyable part, and all wished the occasion would occur about once a week.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR.

SHARING.

Is thy curse of comfort wasting? Rise and share it with another, And through all the years of famine it shall serve thee and thy brother, Love divine will fill thy storehouse, or thy handful still renew: Scanty fare for one will often make a royal meal for two: For the heart grows rich in giving; all its wealth is living grain: Seeds that mildew in the garner, scattered fill with gold the plain.

THE OUTCAST.

Lillian Fernlie sat in her luxurious little boudoir, one sunny afternoon, lost in gloomy meditation.

When a young girl in the zenith of her youth and beauty, blessed with a superabundance of all worldly advantages, and surrounded by myriads of devoted relatives and friends, sits brooding alone, the inevitable conclusion is that she is secretly fretting over the delinquencies of some man. The man in this case was well born and well bred, wealthy and distinguished in his profession. For five years he had courted her society assiduously, showered gifts upon her, spoken to her tenderly—done everything, in short, except ask her to be his wife.

"Why, why, why?"

Yes, Gilbert Carlowe's glance, his touch, his voice, all told her that he loved her, and yet he put her resolutely from him. She felt this instinctively.

Lillian threw herself back into her chair, and cried long and bitterly. She was contemplating her tear disfigured face in the mirror when her maid tapped at the door.

"Come in," she said, huskily.

"If you please, Miss, Mr. Carlowe is in the drawing-room, and begs you will favor him with a few words at once."

"I cannot go to him like this, Leonie," her mistress cried, facing her in dismay.

"Dear me, miss! Are you ill?"

"No, no!" cried Lillian impatiently. "Make me as presentable as you can."

The maid brought some ear oil, cologne and water to bathe her flushed face, and with a few deft touches made her pretty white gown the perfection of neatness. All was done in a few minutes.

Lillian was only a little paler than was quite natural to her, and the great blue eyes a trifle dim, when she opened the drawing room door. But he noticed it at once.

"I fear you are not well, Miss Fernlie," he said, as he came eagerly forward with outstretched hand.

She put her hand in his for one brief moment.

"There is nothing serious the matter with me," she said, as she took a chair and motioned him to one opposite. "I have been a little upset, that is all."

"I am grieved to hear it."

"Thank you."

Silence followed, during which they both diligently studied the carpet.

"I wonder," he began, breaking the awkward pause, "whether what I am about to say will cause you one-half the pain, Miss Fernlie, that it has caused, is causing, and ever will cause me. You have given me no reason to think that it will, and yet—forgive me—I cannot help hoping so."

The beautiful pale face opposite him flushed. The hesitating words: "I wonder whether— you have given me no reason to think"—were music to her ears.

She inclined her head for him to go on.

"Will you listen to the story of my life, Miss Fernlie?" he asked. "May I presume upon your goodness to burden you with a sad tale? I did so want a little sympathy and encouragement to go on doing my duty. May I look for both from you?"

"Yes, Mr. Carlowe," she said, quietly; "you have both from me."

Without a moment's pause he plunged into his narrative.

"I am not what I seem, Miss Fernlie," he said. "You believe me to be Gilbert Carlowe, the only child of the late Mr. and Mrs. Carlowe, of Carlton Gardens, London. In reality my name is Joseph Brown, and I was once a beggar boy in the streets of London when Mr. and Mrs. Carlowe—God bless them!—picked up and reared me because I bore a resemblance to their son."

He paused and raised his eyes reluctantly to her face. He longed to see what effect his confession was having upon her, and yet he could not help shrinking from putting his doubts to the proof.

The shock of the truth had dyed her face crimson, and her dilated eyes met his as firmly and as kindly as of old.

"Mr. and Mrs. Carlowe lived in London for some time after their marriage. One winter's evening (when their boy, Gilbert, was about ten years old) they were walking home, the child on the other side of his mother, when I, attracted by Mrs. Carlowe's benevolent face, stopped her and begged of her earnestly. I was in rags and cold and hungry. My miserable condition would have touched that tender heart under any circumstances, I am sure, but I doubt if it would have proved me more than a few pitying words, and the money wherewith to refresh and clothe myself, if it had not been backed by the fact that I was startlingly like her little son."

The moment I attracted their attention, both husband and wife started and exchanged glances. "Like Gilbert!" they said simultaneously; and then they turned involuntarily from contemplating the ragged, barefoot, attenuated little urchin, crying from cold and hunger, and looked at their son. The contrast between us was the key that opened the portals of an undreamed-of life for me.

"They questioned me. All I could tell them was that my name was Joseph Brown, and that I was nine years old; that my parents (both working people) had recently died and left me to the care of my mother's sister; that my aunt had a large family of her own to work for, and, not liking the additional incubus, sent me out to beg for my living. They took my address, and promised that I should see them on the morrow."

The next day they appeared in our squallid dwelling, and, after a brief interview with my aunt, I should have continued to

live you silently to the last hour of my life—if the truth had not burst to light and blasted my career and my good name, innocent though I am!"

She raised her hand and looked at him affrightedly. His agony was terrible to see. She had been weeping, for her cheeks were wet with tears, but she was past caring for appearances.

"What has happened?" she asked, shivering.

He left his chair, knelt at her feet, and took her cold hands in his.

"The dead man has come to life!" he gasped. "Gilbert Carlowe is in London! He has heard of his parents' death and seen the will—the will leaves, as I have told you, everything to their only son Gilbert Carlowe. He can prove his identity—but there is no need of that. I will gladly hand him over the fortune he covets, now that he has run through his own."

"But the letter!" she cried.

"The letter was a piece of malice on the part of one of his associates. It was written that his patrimony might pass from him, and that he might have trouble in regaining it when he discovered the fraud. But the money is nothing to me; the worst is yet to be told. He has openly declared that I have taken advantage of the likeness between us to fraudulently represent him. This libel has gained general credence. The necessary investigation by the Inner Temple, where I was called to the bar, has followed. I could make no defense. Mr. and Mrs. Carlowe, who would have saved my character, are dead! The partners of the firm I worked for in Paris are dead! There was no one else to appeal to. My account of myself went to my attention. Her mother was warmly greeting a laryngist guest. Lillian's heart bounded as her eyes fell on him.

He came to her instantly. Their hands met, but neither spoke. He drew her away from the crowd into a quiet corner.

"I wanted to surprise you, my darling," he said. "I have come for you. Are you ready?"

She looked up at him with a happy smile.

"Quite," she said.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

FINGERS START TO SCHOOL.

Here, little finger, you start this rhyme,

And don't be so poky and slow; You, gold finger, begin on time, And don't let one lesson go;

You middle finger, be good and kind, Tho' you are so stout and tall;

You, forefinger, your teacher mind,

And don't think of playing ball;

You little thumb, don't bob about,

But listen and be still;

And you little hand, whatever you do,

Do it with a will.

—Woman's Home Companion.

BATHING AN ELEPHANT.

F. Fitz Roy Dixon tells of "A Baby Elephant" that was captured by friends of him in Ceylon, in an article that he contributes to St. Nicholas.

Mr. Dixon says:

Her daily bath afforded her great enjoyment. A broad, shallow stream, with a sandy bottom, flowed through the estate, and in a large pool Rengan used to scrub her down every day. Of course he went into the water also, and she would lie down and roll, sometimes with all four legs in the air, but always keeping the tip of her trunk out of the water so that she might have air to breathe. When she had done enough of this sort of nonsense, according to Rengan's idea, he used to make her come out and lie down on a sand-bar, and then he would scrub her down—a process of which she seemed highly to approve—after which she would be once more washed down, and then she would trot off beside her keeper, both clean and glistening, and remain a short while in her stable, whilst he went off for his dinner. He used to bring her back a handful of boiled rice, usually rolled up in a banana leaf, which she received with great satisfaction.

A little stir by the door attracted her attention. Her mother was warmly greeting a laryngist guest. Lillian's heart bounded as her eyes fell on him.

He came to her instantly. Their hands met, but neither spoke. He drew her away from the crowd into a quiet corner.

"I wanted to surprise you, my darling," he said. "I have come for you. Are you ready?"

She looked up at him with a happy smile.

"Quite," she said.

—The Puritan.

VICTIMS OF GOITER.

It is Brought On Portions of Europe by Drinking Snow Water.

This valley of the Rhone has been quite noted for its goiter victims, although I am happy to say that, through the increased watchfulness of the authorities, there now is an abatement of the disease. Many different causes are assigned to the terrible affliction—this enlargement of the glands of the throat, goiter, or "big neck," as it is sometimes called—and even the best informed are far from being unanimous as to its origin or prevention. The peasants themselves say it is brought on by the habitual use of snow and glacial water.

Lillian rose. As they looked into each other's white, set face, their hearts seemed to die within them. She put her trembling hand in his. They stood thus for some moments; then he bent his head over her hand, touched it tenderly with his lips, dropped it and turned away. Lillian stood for a second or so where he had left her, absolutely powerless. So this was the end as he saw it! Could she let it be the end, too?

The instant her heart put forth that plea, her lost vitality returned to her. It was a long room, and he had not yet reached the door. She saw past him, and setting her back against it, faced him breathlessly.

"You must make another beginning," she panted. "You have made the name of Gilbert Carlowe famous; now do the same by Joseph Brown."

He laughed bitterly.

People are not inclined to appreciate ability that has been exhibited under another man's name and backed by another man's wealth," he said. "Besides, I am without present resources, and who will trust me now?"

"I will," she said.

He steered himself against a neighboring chair and passed his hand across her dazed eyes.

She came nearer to him, and stood with downcast eyes and drooping head, within a few inches of him.

"I love you better than you love me," she said, "for Carlowe or Brown you alone on earth have the power to turn me from you. I would rather be your wife than—empress of the world!"

He stood transfixed. Then he clasped his hands resolutely behind him, and spoke to her calmly. She knew the effort it was costing him.

"God bless you," he said. "You are an angel, Miss Fernlie." And then his heart burst all restraints and cried aloud in its bitter anguish. "Oh, Lillian, Lillian! If things had only been otherwise!"

She hid her face in her hands and sobbed bitterly.

"I have nothing in the world, Lillian," he said; "my fortune is all gone—my good name is gone—and the doors of my profession are closed against me!" At thirty-five years of age I must begin life again; begin it as I began it twenty-six years ago—from the gutter."

"There is no need," she sobbed. "Do not leave me comfortless. I have wealth—build up your fortune with it."

"Never!" he cried. "You will never be any more to me than you are now, unless the day ever comes when I have re-established a name and position, and when the fruit of my labor can gratify all your wants. You can never be any less to me, come what may. But think of it, Lillian! Even when a man begins life with all the enthusiasm and pliability of youth, it takes him years before the success of his efforts justifies him in undertaking the responsibility of others' welfare. I am past early youth—my case is well-nigh hopeless."

She raised her hand and looked at him.

"So you will not marry me?" she said, with a dreadful calmness of despair.

He looked at her as a man looks on some dear dead face before it is shut forever from his sight. "No," he said. "I will not marry you."

She held out her hand. "Good-bye," she said weakly.

"Lillian," he said, as he took it in his, "I am only a man—only a weak, selfish, sinful man. May God forgive me for what I am about to say! I feel as if there would be blood on my soul if I ever knew another man had won your heart. I want you to dedicate your life to me, even though I may never come to claim you for my own."

The dedication of my life to you is inevitable," she said.

"Miss Fernlie, it was while you were talking to me after our introduction that the sting of my false position first came bitterly home to me. I have felt it in your presence more or less ever since. When we got to know each other better—when I began to love you—" He stopped, and then after a little went on. She could not look at him, but she felt his eyes upon her. She hid her face in her hands. "I longed," he went on brokenly, "to unburden my heart of the truth, and thus end our friendship and my misery. But I owed Mr. and Mrs. Carlowe silence. If the thought ever crossed my mind that you might marry Gilbert Carlowe, I shrank from it in horror. No, no! There was a limit to my assumption of his personality, and my love was beyond it. As far as marriage was concerned, Gilbert Carlowe was dead, and the indentity of the outcast has passed out of his keeping. Who was I that I could ask any woman to be my wife? Miss Fernlie, I should have continued to

grandpa by the big hayrick, with Kerry and Kate, the fat, gray horses, harnessed to it. "Jump in!" he cried; and in they scrambled, laughing and shouting and tumbling over each other in their eagerness. Just then grandma came out with a huge basket, which they stowed away in one corner, under a big fur robe, away from Baby Joe's prying eyes.

"Aren't you going to take the mowing machine?" said Hugh. "You can't cut hay without it, can you?" "Oh, yes!" laughed grandpa. "We're going to take hay to-day." As he said this he stowed four large rakes away in the hayrick and left Hugh pondering over the mystery.

What a merry ride that was! To be sure, they had a few mishaps, for Baby Joe fell out of the team, and his loss was not discovered until a few moments afterward, when Amy, his especial guardian, missed him. They drove back a little way, and there lay Joe in the middle of the road, kicking and screaming lustily, but quite unharmed. He was picked up, and soon forgot his trouble in eating a large red apple which grandpa produced from his pocket.

Once when they were all standing up in the cart, it gave a sudden lurch, and they all fell in a heap; and poor Daisy bumped her head so hard that she was sure it must have cracked; but each one of the children assured her that it was just as good as ever, and she was comforted with another apple, which Joe insisted was the twin brother of his.

"Here we are!" shouted grandpa, as they entered the oak woods. "Jump out, all of you, and go to work raking hay. We can't have any idle children here."

They climbed out, and looked eagerly around.

"We don't see any hay," said Hugh. "There is nothing here but oak leaves."

Grandpa laughed heartily, and said, "These oak leaves are the hay I mean, children. I cover up my banks of celery with them to keep it from freezing, and after keeping them all winter, they will make an excellent fertilizer. So fall to work, and we'll see how soon that hayrick will be full."

The six did fall to work, and they worked with a will. They raked the leaves into piles; then the little ones put them into big baskets, which grandpa emptied into the hayrick. Baby Joe worked as hard as anybody, filling up his fat little arms with leaves, and stuffing them into the baskets.

After they had worked what seemed to them a very short time, grandpa called, "No more room, little haymakers! Look at the hayrick!" And sure enough, it was heaped high with red-brown leaves. The big fur robe was spread over the load, and the children were lifted up, one by one, and had great fun stamping and pressing down the leaves.

Then they started, and the big basket was produced, and found to be full of apples and doughnuts. They marched merrily all the way home, and when they jumped down at the farmhouse gate, grandma came out to meet them, and said, laughing, "Well, children, was the hayaking a success?"

And they cried, "O grandma, we never had half so much fun getting in real hay!"

—Don't Shoot Him!

A man who had been a private in an Illinois cavalry regiment told me once of an incident of the battle of Jonesboro. He and his comrades had been dismounted in the edge of thick woods, and dismounted cavalry are the hardest of troops to rout in front of them was an open cornfield, a quarter of a mile wide, with woods upon its further side. Re-inforced, by a half dozen companies of infantry, possibly 1,500 Federals, lay perdu. In blunder, a company of Confederates, not more than ninety men all told, was ordered to attack. With a yell and a rush, the Confederates were leaped high with red-brown leaves. The big fur robe was spread over the load, and the children were lifted up, one by one, and had great fun stamping and pressing down the leaves.

When a pearl exceeds one karat in weight it is sold separately. Under that weight they are sold in parcels, and become less valuable as they become smaller. The